SOUTH CAROLINA.

Chamberlain as an Outrage Manufac

turer-United States Troops at

Intimidation Work.

AUGUSTA, GA., Onfober 12.-Squads

ough Aiken and Sarnwell counties, in

f Federal soldiers, with warrants issued by

A. Stolen.

W. Z. MITCHELL'S

English and Classical School,

No. 298 Second Street

NOTICE

To Merchants, Dealers & Planters

YOU are hereby notified that the Cotton Tie, known as the "Nellis" Tie, offered or sale in this market and elsewhere, in-ingest ase "Coron" Tie and my patent ignis, and that I shall held all parties recon-

THE wext Annual Session begins MONDAY SEPT, little. For terms and circulars ap-

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876.

CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Nw York outton, 10 15 18c. Memphis cotton, 101. New York go'd, 1081. Memphis

gold, 198. WLATBER PROBABILITIES.

WAS DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER,) For the guif States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer clear or part-2y cloudy weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U.S. ARMY.) Eur. cher. Wind. Weather,

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Indiana is assured to the Damocracy by nearly five thousand majority-a gain o over thirty-sight hundred on Hendricks's majority of 1872; and Ohio graws more and more doubtful. Until we receive official figures to the contrary, we shall confinue to believe that we have largely reduced Hayes's majority of 1875, and that Ohio may be counted among the Democratic States in No-

PORTER'S SPEECH

We have only space this morning to say of Governor Parter's speech, delivered last night at the Greenlaw Operahouse, that it is unanswerable; that it turned the tide of public opinion in Memphis altogether for him; that it will stand every test his enemies and trlumphant vindication of his administration of the government of Tennessee. An increased Damocratic majority in Shelby county is assured to him.

SENATOBIA.

One Hundred Suns for the Bemecratic Victory in Indiana.

Special to the Appeal. SENATOBIA, "dies., October 12 -We have had greet rejoicing over the election dred guas hes been fired in honor of the vic-

tory. The Democracy will sweep the State. Jackson, 1E N.

The Democracy of Madison County Enthusiastic Beyond Bonads Over the Victory in Indiana

Special to the Appeal.] from Indiana and West Virginia has set Jackson, Tennessee, in a blaze of erthusiasm. Boufires are burning, and bands of music, followed by erowds, are parading the city; carnon are pealing rockets ascending, and our eltement is beyond the description of words. Jack on greets the Democracy of the Union, and bid the sentiment which would make us all one perpetual life Democracy and Union one and inseparable, is the motto of the republic, to which we say all hall.

ONFORD, MI MISSIPPI.

nejoleings for Democratic Victory-Torch-Light Procession-Visitors from Holly Springs.

At Oxford.

Special to the Appeal. Oxford, October 12.-The Damo cratic torchlight procession and Illuminatio at this place to-night was the grandest ever witnessed in the State. The procession on horseback, in carriages and on foot was over four miles long. Six band wagons, four pieces of artillery and over one thousand transpaencies were in the procession, seven huntorches were in the procession. One hundred guns were fired over the result of the election in Indiana and West Virginia. Speeches were made by Hop. L. Q. C. Lamar, General Featherston, H. W. Walter, and others. Hurrah for Tilden! Mississippi is allve to her duty.

At Holly Springs. Special to the Appeni.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., October 12 -- A special train left here this evening filled with Tilden and Hendricks men, all in uniform and bearing torches, going to participate in the grand torchlight procession at Oxford tonight, General H. E. Williamson, chairman of the Central club of this city, is in charge. Two splendid brass bands are in attendance The indications are that this procession at Oxford will be a mights joutp uring of the people. The columes in Mississippi ere moving.

GUR VICTORY.

PORTER.

Au Unanswerable Speech from the Governor-The Coupon-Payment Matter Satisfactorily Ventilated and Explained.

The Amount of Money on Hand to Pay at the Time Advertised, and the Amount Paid Out-A Truth. ful Exhibit.

A Full and Complete Statement of the Financial Policy of Bis Administration, and Defense of His

Conduct.

Independents and Soreheads Answered-No Foundation Left them for Opposition to the Democratic Party.

A Most Favorable Impression Created-Thomas Excoriated - A Legislative Investigation of the Coupon-

Payment Business Promised. Governor James D. Porter, the Pemo

eratic candinate for re election, reached the city yesterday morning, his visit here being by invitation of the central Tiden and Rendricks club. Governor Porter was received at the Louisville depot by President John Donovan and other officers of the club. These gentlemen escerted the governor to the P.a body hotel, where he was called upon the enemies of Democracy may apply during the day by the prominent citiract, filled during the entire day by visitors, and his greating quite warm and enthudasic. Such a reception cannot be other than gratifying to Governor Perter, his friends and the Democratic party of which he is the worthy repre sentative and nominee.

Last night there was a large crowd of persons in the Greenlaw Operahouse to hear the speech of Governor Porier. At an early hour citizens begen to gather in the building and patiently await the time for the speaking. At half-past seven o'clock the president and other officers of the Central Tilden and Hendricks club, headed by Arnold's brass band, repaired to the Peabody hotel, and thence escorted Governor Porter to the Greenlaw Operahouse, where he was welcomed by applause from the crowd that had collected at the eutrance and within the large building Upon the stage with Governor Porter were the following out zens, and officers of the Contral Tilden and Henuricks c.up of Memphis: President Butter P Anderson, Colonel John D covan, Major W. W. Guy, the Local M. C. Gallaway, of the APPEAL; Judge Irving Halery, Colonel George Gant. Hop. Casey Young, Phil J. Mailon, U. W. Miller, S. J. Camp. Mike Burke, K. J. B. L. Winn, Dr. Browo, Jackson Omer 12 - The news Colonel James Edmondson, Colonel Dave Bright, of Brawnsville; Major J. A. Hays Col. Chas. M'Lean, Judge H.T. Ellett, Judge John D Adams, Judge Tom W. Brown, Hon. John Roush, Mayor R. C. Williamson, Hop. Jacob Thompson, Alderman Simon Greene, people are mad with joy. The bloody shirt, at | and others. The audience was not only half-mast, was borns through the city by one of the largest ever assembled in the General John Sximngton, at the head of an building, but was composed of persons immense procession, and finally buried with of every vocation, trade and profession, conching ceremoties. At this writing the exbody, such as would attest the interest arcused by the occasion and the popular desire to hear Governor Porter speak in behalf of Tennessee Democracy, and by way of explaining the unjust charges preferred by his enemies and those of his party. His speech was one of his party. His speech was one of marsed ability, and received with at-

> was impregnable and his arguments unanswerable. His scathing review of Dors y B. Thomas's record from the begioning of the late civil war was severe and trenchant, the audience giving uninterrupted attention and applauding quice heartily. PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING.

tention by the audience, which was both appreciative and orderly, though not without eathusissm. The speech made

a deep impression, and a good effect, for Governor Porter's position

After a number of pieces by Arnold's band, Colonel Butter P. Anderson, president of the Central Tilden and Hendricks club, introduced Governor Porter in the following inneresting the control of the colonial control of the colonial coloni FELLOW-CITIZENS-The gentleman who is to andress you this evening needs no intro-duction. Therefore it is more in obedience to popular cus om that I present to you Govern or James D. Porter, of Tennessee. [Applause.

Governor Porter's Speech. Governor Porter bowed to the audience, and spoke as follows: FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF SHEL-Fellow-Citizens of the County of Shelinv-This greeting from yours a tribute dear to my heart. Differences of opinion may exist between many of you and me, but my intercourse with your people to-day, and this enthusiastic greeting to-night, satisfy me that no social or personal disrespect grows out of these differences. A month ago I was invited to address the Central Tiden and Hendricks ciub of Memphis. I am here to-night in response to that invitation, and will limit my self to the discussion of State rather than Federal politics, leaving the latter to our present, who will also be a member of the next congress. [Appletuse.] Two years ago I was honored by the Democratic party of tennessee with the nomination as the candidate for the office of governor of the State. The people ratified that nomination at the ballot-box, and I have 1-bored to perform the high duties with which I am charged with courage and fideling and the later than any heart when he with the member of the people and fideling and the later than any heart which it am charged with courage and fideling and the later to be seen to be a member of the people and fideling and the later to be a member of the state.

have isbored to perform the high duties with which I am charged with courage and fidelity. Again I am before you with my party indorsement as a candidate for re-election, and I propose to-night to give yours account of the auministration of the State government for the past two years. To you alone am I responsible. You alone can demand of me a statement of my official conduct. But before I render it, let me call your sufferious to the circumstances under which I addressed you two years ago. Then I was confronted by an opponent of experience and ability. Hon.

hustings, and have looked the Democracy in the face, and know whereof I speak. Two years ago I was elected, and to-night I am here to give you an account of my administration. At the time of my inauguration I was environed by difficulties of the gravest character. No governor of Tennessee was ever so beset by circumstances of so much embarraesment. Business of every character was in a state of prostration; there was a general failure of the agricultural productions of the state, and for the first time in the history of Tennessee, the producer was reduced to a bare subsistence. He had no money, and nothing to exchange for it—confidence was gone, and universal bankruptcy seemed inevitable. When the Democratic party secured control of the State government, what was its condition? The public debt had been doubled; the current expenses of the tate government, emousting in 1890 to 391,792, was increased in 1867 to 398 399; in 1868 to 3974,991. In five years of Republican administration the State prison had cost the tax-payers of the State \$458,766 61, or \$114 927 57 per annum. The had blood and bad passions of the war were kept slive by the enactment of oddous and oppressive acts of disvanchisement; to this was added the new embarrassment created oppressive acts of dismanchisement; to this was added the new embarrassment created was added the new embarrasment created by the decision of the suprams court of the United States, making the oil issue of the Bauk of Tennessee receivable for taxes. The school-fund, amounting to 1605,250, according to the report of Tre-surer Rust, had all, except \$50,000, disapphared, and the Republicana surrendered the State government with is revenues consumed, and left the tax-pa ers in a state of finactal exhaustion from which the present generation will not recover. What has been done under

DEMO RATIC ADMINISTRATION? The public debt has been reduced to less than half; the current expenses of the state government has been reduced more than emething; the state prison, lastend of being a burden upon the tax-payers, yields a rental of o the yanger Pit, George III never admitted to his consocils a single man of great ability, alstory will accord to Presiden Grant the same notoriety. Instead of calling to his cabinet men of ability and or independence, men of great and noble character, his appointments have been notorious for incapacity and for their subservicing to a man who is deficient in training for civil administration of in knowledge of men. Shall such an administration of affairs be continued? That is the meaning of the election of Hayas shall the mere person a government of the continued for another. 50,000 per annum; more than two million of dollars in the old issue of the Bank of tennessee have been received into the treasury and canceled, the railroads nave been made to bear their share of the public burde. A permanent sensed fund, amounting to \$1.512.300, has been provided, with a semi-annual interest of \$75.875. Since this provision was made not one cent of the fund has been lost or misapplied. The average strandards upon the public schools in

fund has been lost or misapp led. The average attendance upon the public schools, is proportion to scholastic population.

In Teanessee that it is in vertically and south—while the cost of the administration of the school system in these States is greatly in excess of that of Tengessee. In Virginia, the shoes economical of the three, is the sum of \$6.788 \$2 per annum is pad to county superstrandants, while in Teanessee they are pad for the same service \$13.681 64 by The protection of our laws has been secured to there are paid for the same service \$13.694.64
The protection of our laws has been secured to overy citizen; a spirit of concord and fraterate hat has been created; immigration has been fostered and encouraged, and under recent legislation burdens ameanting to nearly a hasf million of dellar have been taken from the shoulders of the tax payers. The Republican party of Tennessee, feeling the influence of this wholesome legislation, has abandoned the connect in Tennessee, and does not challenge a single act of the present administration. Every demand against the State is now paid on presentation, except the laterest on the public dect. Three installicute of interest are past due. Fefore the majurit of the first one the comptroller, in pursuance of what was tuen the stilled policy of the Bemocratic party, went to New York to negotiate a lish, but harch terms were remanded, and the executive officers abandoned a policy that they considered anestimable. Events

terms were comanded, and the executive officers abandoned a policy that they considered questionable. Events have demonstrated the propriety of their action. I have been critically the propriety of their action. I have been critically the existence of a policy; I have been criticised, too, for my veto or the bill repealing the act giving anthority to the comptroller to borrow money. It was the unanimous sentiment of members of the tagli latare that the collection of the revenue must be postpaned for a year. This action would have made the exercise of the borrowing power a necessity. But a few days after my veto a bill was passed authorizing the issuance of treasury warrants, and with this agency the treasury warrants, and with this became available. I read the veto message referred to:

EXECUTIVE OFF CE, NASHVILLE, TENN., March 15, 1875. GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE - I cannot approves hate bill No. 100, entitled an act to repeal section 21 of an act passed March 3, 1869, entitled an act to amend the revenue laws of the State. The sect on herein recited confers authority on the comptroller of the treasure sutnority on the comptroller of the treasury "to be row such amounts as may be necessary to meet the necessary demands upon the treasury of the State." It is cresumed that the passage of this of I was secured under the bell of that the exercise of this power would not again be necessary. But the very general failure of the productions of Tennessee, failure of the productions of the producti owed naturally by an extraordinary dimuntion in the volume of the currency of the country, with a corresponding dimunition in the collection of the revenues of the state, will prevent the francial officers of the State from paying, with any degree of promptness, the usual appropriations for the benefit of the asylume for the 1 same, the blind and dest and dumb, and other ordinary expenses of the State government, if deprived of the authority temake a temporary foan. The foan negotiated in Dosember last for the purpose of meeting the January interest on the public debt was made at a moderate rate of interest, and it is believed that future loans can be made at from five to seven per cent. All parties in Temnessee are pledged to the maintenance of the credit of the state; this cannot be done if this bill becomes a law. It is immaterial at what the rate of taxation be fixed. If at a hundred cents; under our system of collecting the revenue, it cannot be made available in time to meet the obligations of the State. on in the volume of the currence ble in time to meet the obligations of the state. I carnestly recommend a r considera ion of the action of the general assembly in

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

passing this bull

passing this bill

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

When this message was sent to the senate, the reason for it was acquiesced in, and no effort was made to passit again. You all remember that under our law a velo on the part of the governor amounts simply to a reconsideration of a bill, and it can be bassed over his veto cy a bare majority. In this message I assumed that "all parties in Tennessee are pledged to the maintenance of the credit of the state." To this assumption there we are pledged to the maintenance of the credit of the state. To this assumption there we are pledged to the maintenance of the wind the policy of borrowing money was abandoned, I said to all the creditors of the State who approached me, and they were numerous: "You must forbear, a new policy has been inaugurated. You will not be paid except from the revenues of the State, but whenever money enough accumulates in the treasury to parone instalment of incerest it will be paid." There was no secrecy about this. I amounced this policy in a letter published generally by the press of Tennessee, and by many papers of the east. No exception was made to this letter except by certain high-tax men, and three or four high-tax newspapers, and I felt therefore that the executive officers of the State were under instructions to make an intrest payment whenever it could be done. Finally, when the time of payment was fixed, and objections were made to it in this locality, the legality of the payment was referred to the attorney-general, and if his decision had been adverse to it, the payment was referred to the attorney-general, and if his decision had been adverse to it, the payment was referred to the attorney-general, and if his decision had been adverse to it, the payment was referred to the attorney-general, and if his decision had been adverse to it, the payment was referred to the attorney-general, and if his decision had been adverse to it, the payment was referred to the attorney-general, and if his decision had been adverse to it, the payment was riststed that the legislature made no appropriation of money to pay interest on the public debt. It is true that no specific appropriation was made: none are eyer made in Tennessee except for legislative expenses. But the construction of our constitution by the present supreme court, "that an indebtedness of the State, fixed and recognized by law, was payable out of the treasury without a specific appropriation of money for its payment," has been the uniform legislative construction. I made an effort to change this rule of construction. Is my message to the legislature I made this recommendation:

APPROPRIATIONS. The comptroiler, in i.is report to my predecessor, calls attention to the requirements of the constitution, that money shall only be drawn from the treasury in consequence of CUR VILTORY.

OHD

CONTENT OF THE THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

Sastewber, 1876, they paid \$3070 in coupons of July, 1875, and the balance of their interest account, amounting to \$21,08750 was paid in mone. And I learn from this firm that of the \$.9.070 raid in c upons, they bought only \$12,010, when they had agents in New York and Tennessee i ostructed to buy all that were offered of that date. THE ELECTION OF MR. TILDEN.

Mr. Tilden, like Edmund Burse, carries the Mr. Tilden, like Edmund Burae, carries the spuris of reform every where; his noble efforts are as galling to Grantism as was the same disposition of the great English statesman to George Lil; and the same spirit of intolerance, hate and bigotry that animated the firlish king controls the cabinet of the American President. A Democratic house of representatives has just adopted certain measures of reion in the Federal Liministration; this sarvies received no encourage ent from his service received no encourage ent from he President and his cabinet, but has excited he bitterest animosity. Mr. Birke laid before the bitterest animosity. Mr. Birke laid before the British parliament a scheme for diminishing the public expenditures, by which many useless places were abolished; this wounded the royal feelings and diagraced its author in the estimation of his king. Your public servants are more fortunate; their responsibility is to a faredifferent tribunal—to one that never fals to accord justice and praise where it is deserved. And this suggest certain points of resemblance between the third deorge and our rreadent: Both finangurated a got en age if mediocrity; one cherishel Addington as a state man and pensioned Beattle as a philosopher; the other makes cabinet officers and chief-justices of Wintams and D isno. Borie and hichardso. Both crushed e cryindependent aspiration, and awarded promotions to time-servers and supporters of partisan abuses. In a perion of sixty years, with the exception In a period of sixty years, with the exception of the younger Pit, George III never ad-

shall the mere person d government of the continued for another than the continued for another than the continued for another than the continued for any party during its long lease of power and party during its long lease of presses of government ten fold; it has proclaimed civil a reice reform, and the effort of the continued with the proclaimed civil a reice reform, and the whole machinery of government is in a state of demoralization. The American people have recently had presented to them the appalling spectacle of the President's private secretary indicated for a felling, and a member of his cabined driven from his place by exposures of bribery and corruptio. The candidate of the Republican party is in full accord with Grantism. He has rever by word or deed expressed the slightes sympathy with the reiformatoly in valued, or the ford 5 word of disent at a single ect or untersace of the President, even the mengee ngs inst the inverty of the country. The reconcorder of his war secretary to the

The recent older of his war secretary to the general of the army to hold all the available force under his command in terror over an entire people has not provoked him or his filends to the little ance of a word of dissent. THE ELECTION OF HAYES. If Mr. Hayes should be elected he will no If Mr. Hayes should be elected he will no more be freedent of the United States than is the sick y boy who sleeps in the imperial palace at Fekin emperor of China. And although Ro-coe Conking, the Republican Acadies, sniks in his tent, ne with with Chander, and Baccock; and Reb Ingersoil, and leaders of that type; control his administrated as they nave that of General Grant. If the go ernment is to be administed upon sound principles, there must be a change. The Democratic party has demonstrated its fitness to govern. The southern states now under its Democratic party has demonstrated its fitness to govern. The southern states now under its control are administered upon a high plane of sizes manship. These States are free from fraud, or violence, or strife between the races. In Louisiana and South Carolina, where the recombinan party is in power, where every officer, Federal and state, is a Republican, there is no protection to life or property; frant, sale-bood and barefaced corruption is the rule, and domestic tranquility is unknown, and the natural result is hate, cloodshed, political disorder and financial ruin. The election of Hayes means the reconstruction of flay

in a careful address to the recenstruction of five of the states of the south. Senator Bontwell, in a careful address to the recent Republican convention of Massachusetts, said: "Texa-Arkansus, Mississippi, Ainbama and Georgia have been taken by the Damocrats by fraud and force, and by fraud and force they are now held." What is the meaning of this? That resouthern question is to be reopened; that nye percent and state State governments, funded upon the consent of the governed, are to be overthrown and the whole country placed in a condition of alarm and distress at a time when its prostrate industries and important people are beggars for the healing influences of peace.

DORSEY B. THOMAS DORSEY B. THOMAS
was nox to mentioned by Governor Porter, who
said that the Radicals are concentrating upon
him, sod his headquariers in this city are in
the office of a prominent Republican, and his
speeches are being sent out from that office.
Mr. Thomas is the Kadical candinate, and
natis to meet him here occause of a miserable
office ext. He would not say as much of
Thomas as he had already done in his face.
In Middle Tendessee Mr. Thomas had been
crushed as no other man had been in Tennessee, not by his (Porter's) strength and ability,
hit by the colution of the people. At the begineling of the war Mr. Dorsey B. Thomas,
now of Humpbrey's resided in Haywood
county, and was anxious to become a senator,
and not satisfied with the hustings, issued this
cicular which is dingy and yellow with time cicular which is dingy and yellow with time and had reserence to the election in August, "To the voters of Madison, Tipton, Lauderdale

"To the voters of Madison, 119ton, Lauderdale and Hay wood Counties:

"as there have been various reports put in circulation by my enemies to my prejudice in regard to my position, 1 thus address you. I was a Union man in the strictest sense of the word, until convinces of the subjugating polynomia. ley of the Lincoln government, but at al imes opposed to the policy or con clon. Since that time I have done all in my power to re-concile the Union men of my county and of that time I have done all in my power to reconclie the Union men of my county and of
the State to the enange. I am in favor of the
adoption of the permanent constitution, and
will do all that its in my power to maintain the independence of the south, and in every
respect will be as loyal to the new
as I was to the old government.
I am a Tennessean by birth, and
with her and ber interests is my fate individually linked. For ber honor I am willing to give my all, and offer my life, if necessary, to sustain it. If the war continues I expect to be found in the ranks, fighting for the
nour and independence of my section,
where I will be pleased to see all those that
have talked to much, but refused to go unless
honored with an office. If elected to your
State senate, I shall do all in my power to correct the abuses that have crapt into our legislature in the appropriation of money to improper purposes, and specially, not myself to
receive extra or railroad mileage.

"D. B. THOMAS."

AN OATH FOR MONEY. He was not elected, and consequently los He was not elected, and consequently lost the opportunity to receive "extra or railroad mileage," but whether ne was "found in the ranks fighting for the honor and independence of every section," or whether he simply remained at home and urged the "adoption of the permanent constitution," his story does not teil us; but the author of the brave words, "I am willing to offer my life, if necessary," must have so pullet material for a national amnesty of h sown. The "sur logating policy" continued for four long years, and after it had exh usted liself, tolonel Thomas become a contest intor a seat in the Federa:

a ter it had exh usted itself, tolonei Thomas become a contest int for a seat in the Federa: congress, and made an application for his pay as a contestant. Freilminary to this he subscribed to test oath:

"I. B. E. Thomas, a cilizen of the United States, do solembly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a cilizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, coun tenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in anned hostility thereto; that I have helder as ught nor occupied, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, in hosality to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pletended government, authority, power or enstitution within the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pletended government, authority, power or enstitution within the United States; hostile or infinical thereto; and i further swear that, to the best or my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all caemies, foreign and domestic that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I sake this obligation freely, uthout say mental reservation or nursess of

bell, Carroll, Harris and Johnson have dignified and henored, let him, before he is seduced by the cry of low taxes, temember these two things. Governor Potter next read the oath of sx-long roller Hobbs, certifying that said Drummona was a justice of the peace How he will harmonize this solemn oath with he circular to the vater of Medical Carroll. How he will harmonize this solemn oath with his circular "to the voters of Madison, Tipton, Lauderdale and Haywood counties." I will leave to himself; but when he undertakes the task, I call upon him to explain, in addition, the application made to the present congress for payment of the account paid in Apri', 1880, and to show his authority for demanding pay twice for one service.

manging pay twice for one service HISLEGISLATIVE RECORD is not consistent with his present position.

Now he is opposed to the payment of any part of the State debt, but, on the eighteenth of October, 1899, he was a member of the state senate, and voted for this resolution (Journal, 1809-70. page 48):
By Mr. Hall, senate joint resolution No. 6,

WHERRAS, Rischless extravagance on the part of these who have heretotore controlled the State government, in piedging the public fatth by the issuance of State bonds, has tended greatly to impair the public credit, and impart distrust to the minds of many as to the ul-imate payment of our pablic debt; and whereas, a people who in all their history have shown a scrupulous fidelity, commercially and otherwise, to private obligations, must consider justice to all public creditors as essential to the hand and equity of the State; therefore, be it.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the people of Tennessee, the propose of Tennessee.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the people of Tennessee with a 1 signalize their restoration to the control of public affairs by sanctioning in any manner indifference to public obligations. Resoured, That expediency, I gether with the honor and good faith of the State, demand that the laterest on the public debt be paid at the earliest practicable moment, and its principal securely provided for at maturity, and to these ends, under a careful retrenchment and rigid economy in all other respects, the entire available resources and revenu sof the State should be applied, as they in honor are piedged.

in the following February senate bill No. 273, to sustain the credit of the State, was on its third-realing. This bil provided for a State tex of thirty cents. Senator Mavimoved to strike out thirty cents and insert ten cents. Mr. Thomas voted against the motion. Senator the motion. on. Senator Etheridge tried to wefer the bill with a motion to by the bill on the table. Mr. Thomas voted no, and while this bill was pending Senator Greene off-red an amendment to reduce the tax on poils to sevenly five cents. The amendment was latt upon the table, Mr. Thomas voting for it; the bill passed the s. nate,

MR. THOMAS VOTING AGAINST THE RE-DUCITON

of the tax from thirty to ten cents, and against the reduction of the poli-tax to seventy-five cents. This blil was amended by the house of representatives, and returned to the senate with a provision for the tax of twenty cents instead of thirty. Mr. Thomas voted against it, and lost the only opportunity of his life or voting for twenty cents. And again, in level as second session of the senate, during the reading of senate bill No. 123 to provide a reversible to the senate of the senate. at a second session of the senate, during the reading of senate bill No. 133, to provide a rev-ence for the Stale, the bill provided for a tax of eighty cents, an amendment was offered re-ducing the levy to sixty cents. Senator Morris offered an amendment reducing it to twenty-five cents. Mr. Thomas voted against the mo-tion, and against the motion striking out eighty cents, and unserting strik cents, and up the cents and inserting sixty cents, and up in the passage of the bill his vote is recorded in its layor. The condition of the tax-payers of passage of the bin instole a recovered in the savor. The condition of the tax-payers of Tennessee is as good to-day as it was in 1870, and the very argument that the Democratic party makes to-day in opposition to an increase of the rate of taxation was made upon the floor of the senate by Senators Morris, slauguter and others, when sanate brill one hundred and thirty-three, providing for a tax of eighty cents, received the support of Mr. Thomas. He was then deaf to the cries of an impoverished people. Now his heart is full of love for them, and pity for their calamities; and you will remember that the Democratic platform of 1874 was recently readopted. Mr. Thomas was then, in 1874, a candidate for governor. His name was placed in homination after the adoption of the platform. He was ready to "sceep the nomination with the resolutions annexed," and then cordinally indored the policy of the party and supported its candidates.

WHY THIS CHANGE? Mr. Thomas has a mission to "the masses of al. parties." When did ar. Thomas become the champion of the people? Was it when he the champion of the proposition to fix the poll-tex at seventy-five cents? Was it when he voted to levy a State tax of eighty cents? Or was it when he voted axainst senate bill No. 40 (1 read from senate journal of 1970-71, page 61), "to exempt two hundred and fifty dollars worth or material in the possession of any

worth of material in the possession of an mechanic in the State who is the head of mechanic in the State who is the head of a ramily, from sale by legal process?" Or was it when he voted in invor of senate bill No. 83, exempting all property of municipal corrections from sale? The friend of the people! If the humble laborer shall have a demand against a municipal corporation for work and labor done, and payment is refused, i.e. provides that all the property of the corporation shall be exempt from lavy and sale. But where is the exemption from the laborer if he is the debtor to the corporation? Was in for this service in the interest of the laborer, the farmer or merchant, who might become in for this service in the interest of the laborer, the farmer or merchant, who might become d-btors of the corporation, that has "caused the masses of all parties" to call him out as their candidate? Or was it for the valuable services he rendered upon the passage of the bill exempting one nundred dollars of the wages of the laborer? Tell the country how he voted. I charge him with voting against the bill, and I charge him with voting against the bill, and I charge him with voting against the bill, and I charge him with voting against the bill, and I charge him with voting against the bill, and I charge him with rough the country has enatorial career of three sessions in two years, amounting to two hundred and eighty-three days, he did not vote for a single measure of relief or reform, but that he voted uniformly in the interest of the railroads, the corporations, and the moneyed oligarchy, as you call it. In conclusion, Governor Porter said he knew there were differences between him and some of the people of Sheiby country, but if they would think fairly and aindly of what he had said to night, they would conclude that he had, at least, endeavored to do his duty faithfully and well to them and the other people of the State. I thank you for the courtesies you have extended me tonight; I thank you for the warm and hearty greeting, and I trust that these of you who give me their support in November next will have no cause to regret your action at the ballot, [Great applane] he farmer or merchant, who might become

lot. [Great applanse] HON, CASAY YOUNG
being called upon, said that he could scarcely
hope to gather any laurels from the field of
oratory after having heard Governor Porter
sneak. He was glad to know that his old
enemy, hon, Barbour Lewis, had just been
turied, and he would reserve his oratory to
use against the new champlon of congressional Radicalism.
The heard newed a piece, and the meeting he band payed a piece, and the meeting

ITALY.

Celebration of the Discovery of America by the Italians of Memphis and Delegations from all the States.

Procession Worthy the Countrymen o Garibaldi - The Banquet - 1 oasts and Speeches - A most Interesting Occasion.

The anniversary celebration of the birth of Christopher Columbus by the Societa di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana of Memphis yesterday was in every respect creditable to the occasion and also to the association, whose membership embraces many of our most substantial

joy the hospitality of Memphis. The follow-ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

From the hell on Second street up to Win-chester; thence to Main street, and down Main to Besis; down Heale to Second street, and up Second street to the society's hall No. 260. Here the procession was discanded and the members of the societ, with the delegates, Mayor R. C. Williamson, and other guests, repaired to the half and parlook of AN ELEGANT COLLATION. which was served in the most agreeable styl-

which was served in the most agreeable style, thanks to the committee, which consisted of Messas J. V. Botto, chairman; Angelo Arrata, Richard Buchignati, Lorenzo Brignar dello, and Autonio Scarboro. For an hour or more the guests and members lingered at the festal board, enj. ring the exceiteal vianos and imbibling the finest of champagnes. Quite a number of tossis were offered and happily replied to, Mr. D. Boneno, of New York, being first called upon. This gentleman made an exceedingly appropriate speech in Italian, in which he spoke of the great navigator and discoverer Christopher Columbus, and the affectionate manner in which his memory is cherished by the Italian citizens of Memphis, President Joseph Montedoulco proposed as a toast "The City of Memphis, and culted upon Mayor Williamson did in a neat, characteristic manner, he problemented the Italians of Memphis as constituting "representative and influential element in the Committy. In conclusion, Mayor Williamson offered a coast to "the Memory of Columbus and the Italians of a merica." which was reasonable to United States commissioner, are going south Carolina, arresting white citizens. The latter submit quietly to arrest. It is reported here to-day that General Hazard, who commanded ay osse in the late riot at Elienton by instructions from Judge Higgin, a Republican circuit judge, has been acrested and that the officer commanding the sound at first insisted upon handenffing him, but finally concluded not to do so. The arrested parties were carried before the United States commissioner at Aiken, who admitted them to ball in the sum of two thousand dollars each, allowing, how-In conclusion, Mayor Williamson onered a coast to "the Memory of Columbus and the Italians of America," which was responded to by President Montedonion. He gave at outline of the line of Columbus, and referred to his boyhood, his poverty, and the many difficulties he had to overcome; his schooldays and scioum at the university of Pavia, which pace he left for the seth and afterward crossed its trackless expanse to the flew world. ever, only one surety on each bond. NEW YORK, O dolon 12 -The Her.

ald's South Carolina special sare minor Challon him has extraordinary buttlen to the effect that on Monday night about tion to the effect that on Monday night \$20s. three hundred armed men opened the county full of Fdgeffeld, and took from it three hundred and seventy stands of State arms, which were stored them. The acting deputy-sheriff, jailer and a United States similael, who was on post not over two hundred young distant, were not aware of the presence of the armed band nor the carrying off of the arms. The covernor says that nobody but those concerned in the plot know anything about it, and he, of course, believes that white men World.

Mr. G. Brichetto, of time must, next delivered a short specific in Italian, thanking the success for the pleasure he enjoyed upon the occasion, and the gaterous neopticity examples to him since his arrival in Memphis. Mr. or chetto also spone of the great Genoese and the obligation of all citizens to venerate the memory of the illustricus man whose name and fame are preserved in history.

Mr. Edward L. Topp, as president of the St. Andraws (Scotch) society of atemphis, was called upon to respond to a toast offered his association. He responded outle pleasantly and he, of course, believes that white men perpetrated this fosh outrage. These arms were taken from the negro militia at a time of great disorder in E gefled county, in 1871, upon condition that the r fle club would disassociation. He responded quite pleasantly, and acknowledged the honor of the least to the society of which he is the representative officer.

officer.
M. Vicari, of Baltimore, and J. B. anonie, of Cincinnati, next made a few re-sitist in Italian, expressive of their pleasure i being allowed an opportunity to partici-ate in the enjoyment of the anniversary. pate in the enjoyment of the anniversary their remarks were of the most pleasant naure and complimentary alike to the citizens of Memphis and the societa di Unione e Ital-

AN HONOR TO COLUMBUS.

Mr. A. B. Vaccaro was nest called upon to respond to the to.st, "The Birthday of Columbus." Mr. Vaccaro said he was gratified to see omany of his own native constrained, but caretted that they were not more asset. so many of his own native construmen, but regretted that there were not more present to participate in the celebration of an occasion of so much interest. After speaking of the character of Columbus and his great enter polise, Mr. Vaccaro said that he had already p.1st, Mr. Vaccaro said that he had already prepared a memorial, and would have it prepared to congress; to make the twelfth of October a national noliday. He asked the carnest co-operation of all Americane and Ifa ians to secure this, which would serve to perpetuate the memory of Christopher Columbus, he memorial of which Mr. Vaccaro spoke is as follows: o the senate and House of Representatives of the United states of America:

of the renate and House of Representatives of the United states of America:

The undersigned would respectfully petition the congress of the United States to make the tweleth day of October a national holiday, for the following reason: In Genca, Italy, about 1155, was born Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America. At his birth the science of navigation was in its infancy, merchants' ships hung on the skirits of small seas, while the Atlantic ocean, the highway to nearly one-fifth the landed surface of the earth remained unknown, a terror to havigators, and the jest of princes and potentates. One man alone, in mind, body and courage, was equal to the conception of the idea of a great world beyond the sea. His untiring energy and steadiness of purpose to go to the land where he had, by the aid of science, looked long behad, by the aid of science, looked long fore—to the New World—influence inim offen to apply to the powerful courts of religning monarcts for aid. Long defeat met him at every step until woman espoused his oause, at every step until woman e and flung the crown Jewels of Castile into the scales. Then thris opher columbus was re-paid for his long patience, and the first ray of the star of the great west flashed out. The Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina sprung into ex-itence, the issue was made, the battle for suc-cess began. Wish a vast watery waste ahead, and no aim but his own, the bold pioneer of the unknown sea leaves home and friends. te unknown sea leaves home and friends and goes in search of the unknown world and goes in search of the unknown world. Seventy-one days of anxiety, known and tell only by such spirits as Columbus, did our hero baffet the hitherto untraveled waves. His reward was at hand—the Phila gave the signal tint halled a new continent into existence, and proclaimed the birth of the new world, and proclaimed the birth of the new world. Thus continent is our own believed a merica. Time has marched and left his footprints—a sation many first and the same process. buffet the billectio natraveled vaves. Hisroward ward was at hand—the Pints gave the signal and the birth of the new world. The birth of the one man at all on powerful, great and good to-say owes its extsence to use bold spirt of the one man at all on powerful, great and good to-say owes its extsence to use bold spirt of the one man at all one of the control of the control

we owe it to Columbus, one of Italy's greatest sons, that so long as America shall stand proudly among the nations of the earth, the twelfth day of October shall be a day on which all may "rejoice and be exceeding glad." We, the nudersigned patitioners do most humbly ask the congress of the United States, now as sembled, to grant this, our petition, that it may receive the sanction and seal of our Re-public in this the one hundred to war of her rubile, in this the one hundredth year of her independence. Respectfully submitted. A SOCIAL GATHERING

A SOCIAL GATHERING
was next held in the main hall, and lasted for
two hours, every one being in good spirits and
enjoying the occasion. It is seldom that we
benold a more enjoyable assemblage, or witness a scene of more social pleasure than that
of the Italians and their guests yesterday.

Mayor Williams n, in response to a call,
said ne did not know what they were talking
about, for he was not conversant with the
Italian language. He could only repeat what
he had aiready said, for as temporary mayor
of the city of Memphis, or as a citizen, he
could expressly say that there are no memhers of our community that we feel prouder pers of our community that we feel proude to meet than the Italians. Mr. Edward L. Topp was next introduced by Joseph Montedonico. Mr. Topp said he had always been taught to think a great deal of the Italians, and had sluce been taught to think even more of that people. When he visited Erope he spent the first night in Genoa, and the fext morning had the pleasure of seeing the common receted to the memory of seeing the column erected to the memory of Columbus. He soon learned that the mem-ory of Columbus was far more venerated in

ory of Columbus was far more venerated in lialy than in America, but hoped this would not always be the case. He would heartily join in the effort to make the twelith or October a national honday.

M. E. Johnston, of the APPEAL, being introduced, made a tew remarks of congratulation, and as Columbus had received substantial aid from Queen Isabella, of Spain, closed with a quotation from an author of that land. that land.

The entire occasion was one of much enjoyment und general pleasure, and its memories will long be cherished by the Italians of atemphis, their gaets and delegates. After the canquet a large supply of whose and edibles were sent to the orphans of St. Peter's orphan asylum.

AT THE MONUMENT. After music and the preliminary, and speeches by Commissioner alongo M. Vits, of Italy, and Rev. Is sherl, of the italian church in this city, the monument was unveiled by Governor J. T. Hartrantt and A. Elani, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Italy, and royal commissioner to the international exhibition, commissioner to the international exhibition. The other ceremoples were a salute of artillery, an oration by Hon. Judge Daiey, of the supreme court of sew York, and president of the American geographical society; presentation of the monument, by Nunzio Fineil, president of the association, to the park commission of the city of Philadolphia; accept sines by Hon. Monton M'Michael, president of the park commission.

TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, October 12.-E. A. Woodward arrived to-day from Chicago, and was com-mitted to the Tom s, where he will await trial in the charge of forgery. There are five indictments against him. PROVIDENCE, October 12.-The Richmond mill in south Scituate, owned by kobert los-lin, and employing thirty hands on cotton yarn, was barned last night. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars; insurance, thirteen thousand dollars. **PRINGFIELD, Mass, October 12.—The coroner's jury on the Hampden street actident, which occurred on September 29th, and of which four men were killed by the failing of a buildin gensure both the arentect and contractor. The plans of the former were defective and the work of the latter negligent. NEW YORK, October 12.—The recention given General Newton by the Xavier Union last night was attended by Mayor Wickham,

MARRIED.

VOL 36, NO 249

VAN DEVENTER- MARSH -- At the restnce of Martin Eyke, E-q , 203 DeSoto st-est, We inesday, October 11th, by Rev. Dr. J. O. endman, Mr. N. W. VAN DEVENTER and IS JENNIE L. MARSE, both of this city.

DIED.

SUERRANT-On the 12th Inst., at 5 a.m., Mrs. ELLA GUERRANT, aged 56 years. Funeral from the First Methodist Church ils (FRIDAY) morning, at eleven o'clock Friends of the family, and those of Mrs. S. E. behran, are invited to attend.

REMOVAL

TO 317 MAIN STREET,

ged p emises and increased facilities, I ill produce the finest Dresses, Costumes and etements, that skill can execute. Respectfully,

J G. WATKINS.

Notice to Merchants and Steamhoat Agents.

N view of the limited capacity of the Wharf, I will be compelled to enforce ty Ordinances, Sections 132 and 133, page 73, reference to freights being received and ippel. I resret the necessity of this mease, but the urgent needs of commerce described in the limited in the commerce described in the commerce of the commerce ocis P. KALLABER, Wharfmaster. TRU-TEE'S SALE.

virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Ellen Body, and recorded in Register's office of by county, in book 89, page 143, to me as tey, to source certain indebtedness menoned therein, I will sell, on spenday, 14th Day of November, 1876, at the scurhwest corner of Main and Madison streets Memphis at 11 o'clock m., at public auction to the highest bidder, for case, the following property, situated in Shelay canny, describ d as follows: B ginning at a point on

You are hereby actified that the Cotton
I Tie, known as the "Nellis" Tie, offered
for sale in this market and elsewhere, infilinges tae "Caron" Tie and my patent
rightly and that I shall hald all parties researstole in damage under the Patent Laws who
make use or fell said "Nellis" Tie in violation of my rights.

W. L. CARSON

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W. P. MORTON, Trustee

C.L.BYED&CO Are receiving Large Additions to their attractive stock of

WATCHES, Jewellers WATCHES, SILVER SILVER

WATCHES,

Handspun, Guinet. Bonnet and Bellou's Freres,

COLORED

Blanc Rose, Creme du Rose. Ciel d'Aurora, Arc en Ceil, Cascade Manille Eglantine,

EXPRESS NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS!

Brocafella Venetieune, Satin Jenure, Vert Royal, Natte Arnure, Serge Mertin, Drap de Nestinau, beside

Black Cashmeres, Colored Cashmeres, Novelties in Mourning Goods.

BUS UNVEILED AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, October 12—The monument to Christopher Columbus was unvested at the Ceutenniel grounds this afternoon. The preliminary proceedings consisted of a grand parade of the Italian citizens through the principal streets to the grounds, this morning. AT THE MONEY.

JUST OPENING! Ladies' Iron-Frame Hosiery! FULL-FASHIONED.

ATTWENTY-FIVE CENTS

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S plate race, at Newmarket to day, was win by Chamont, Pedigrins second, and Piunger 7 / ARID TVMD 4 IOMA HOMO HOMO

SOLIDS AND FANCIES, IN ALL THE NEW COLORINGS. BRITISH HALF-BOSE!

BRETTLE'S SUPER-STOUTS, AT \$2 85 PER DOZEN.

spection, find the above extra good value.

Gentlemen in want of genuine British Socks will, on in-

teeneral Hancock, Comptroller Green, G. W. Childs, General Scammon, Bi-hops Cardgan and Laughlla, and a large number of prominent Catholic clergymen and substantial citi-